

FOREMAN KILLS FORMER EMPLOYE

Italians Attacked Him and the One Shot Had Threatened His Life.

TRAGEDY AT ESSEX JUNCTION

Three Mazellos Lodged in Jail, Two Being Companions of Dead Man Whose Nick-name Was "Jumbo."

Essex Junction, Sept. 9.—An Italian, who was only known by the nickname of "Jumbo," was shot and killed here this evening shortly after six o'clock by "Benny" Mazello, derelict foreman of a gang at the dam which is being constructed for the Burlington Light & Power company. Mazello fled to the nearby house of the master mechanic, pursued by two other Italians. The foreman sought protection and the master mechanic locked him in the bathroom.

Mazello was taken in charge of Constable H. G. Gates, and Sheriff J. H. Allen and Officer Demag were summoned. They arrested Mazello and the two Italians, who gave the same name, and lodged them in the county jail at Burlington.

Dr. Mathew Hunter and Dr. John Hunter were called and found the Italian called "Jumbo" dead from three bullet wounds. The body was removed to the Douglas undertaking rooms.

The shooting occurred near the bridge. It is said that the Italian who was shot had been discharged several days ago for intoxication and that since then he had dodged the foreman and threatened his life. The two Italians arrested with the foreman had not been working today. While the cause of the shooting is not known, it is supposed that Mazello shot in self-defense.

The Italians at work with the construction gangs are given numbers and their names are not known.

STEEL CARS SAVE LIVES.

Pennsylvania Flyer Ditched—35 Passengers Thrown About and Hurt.

New Madison, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Its ill-fated construction probably saved a score of lives today when the Pennsylvania flyer, which left New York at 6:30 last night and was due in St. Louis at 6:30 this evening, was switched by a raised rail near Wexley station, four miles west of here, and 35 persons were injured. Three, it is believed, were fatally hurt and eighteen are in a hospital at Richmond, Ind., to-night.

Running at a terrific speed to make up lost time, the train struck the defective rail on the Columbus and Indiana division of the Pennsylvania railroad about 50 feet from a small steel bridge at the edge of Wexley station. The engine tore the bridge from its foundations and fell with it a half dozen feet to the creek bed. Six steel coaches were flung into a corn field close by.

Those believed to be fatally injured are: J. W. Sharp, fireman, Columbus, Ohio, internally injured; George B. Wright, St. Louis manufacturer, injured about hips and abdomen; George Walker, colored porter, Columbus, Ohio.

News of the wreck came in the form of a call for physicians and it was hours before any information regarding the disaster could be obtained.

Relief trains were rushed from Richmond and Columbus and a wreck train from Cincinnati, and physicians from surrounding towns were hurried to the wreck. The track where the wreck occurred was washed out during the floods last March. Heavy trains passing over this weak spot are supposed to have caused the raised rail.

None of the steel coaches was much damaged and injuries to the passengers were caused almost entirely by being thrown about in the coaches.

MURDER MYSTERY QUEST CENTERS IN WEST SIDE

New York, Sept. 9.—Inquiry into the murder mystery uncovered by the finding late last week of parts of the dismembered body of an unidentified girl along the New Jersey shore of the Hudson river, centered today in the upper West Side section of this city where it has been found the pillow slip, wrapped feet from a part of the body, was purchased. A drugist, whose shop is directly opposite the pillow slip was bought, says that a man apparently greatly excited had purchased two sheets of tan paper similar to that with which parts of the torso were covered.

Peter H. Sternemann, the millinery salesman and eccentric letter writer, who has sent many rambling missives to the different authorities investigating the affair has disappeared mysteriously.

A city detective who was sent to apprehend Sternemann in Jamaica, Long Island, as a material witness, was told by his landlady that early today three men who described themselves as detectives took Sternemann away. Neither the Brooklyn, the Manhattan nor the New Jersey police know anything about the alleged apprehension of the eccentric milliner.

Sternemann, in letters, declared that when the arms of the murdered girl were found he would be able to identify the body definitely as that of his daughter, Ella, if one of the fingers was missing. Acquaintances of Sternemann during the past 15 years, however, declared that Ella Sternemann has been missing for the last five years. The latest letter from Sternemann was posted to-day from a sub-station within two blocks of the furniture shop where the pillow slip was sold.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Jeannette Norman, an actress, mentioned as among those "missing" in the effort to identify the dismembered body found in the Hudson river, New York, last Friday, was found late today with a vaudeville company at the State fair.

CONSIDERATE.

"Do you want a job as a farm hand?" "No," replied Piddling Pete, "you have been kind to me in the past and I think too much of you to make you an object of jealous hatred among all your neighbors."—Washington Evening Star

REPUBLICANS WIN MAINE ELECTION

Elect John A. Peters to Congress over Pattangall, the Democratic Nominee.

PROGRESSIVE POOR THIRD

Vote for Roosevelt in November Is Cut in Two While That Cast for Taft Is Doubled.

Portland, Me., Sept. 8.—Speaker John A. Peters, republican, of Ellsworth was chosen to fill the vacancy in the third congressional district to-day by a plurality of 553 over Mayor Wm. R. Pattangall, democrat, of Waterville, with Edward M. Lawrence of Lubec, progressive, a poor third in the race. The returns for this special election, from all but a small island plantation, gave: Peters, 15,109; Pattangall, 14,553; Lawrence, 4,487.

The vote for president in November was: Wilson, (democrat), 14,592; Roosevelt, (progressive), 18,236; Taft, (republican), 7,155.

Republican leaders were jubilant over their success in view of the recent fight waged by the national administration to capture the district. Mr. Peters said: "I regard the result of the election as a signal triumph, not only for the republican principles of protection, but also for the new liberal republicanism. I believe it to be entirely possible, in harmony with the anti-monopolistic strength. The difference between the progressive and regular republicans are not fundamental, but more a difference of opinion as how the same principles should be administered."

Mr. Pattangall, the democratic candidate, gave out the following statement to-night: "I should judge that John A. Peters was elected to Congress from this district by a plurality of 300 to 400 in a total vote of about 35,000. The result should not be construed as a rebuke to the national administration. It is wholly to be attributed to democratic treachery. Because certain men failed of success in the primaries, they deliberately sacrificed the party in this election. The democracy of Maine is loyal to President Wilson and will present a united front in the next four years campaign."

Halbert P. Gardner, member of the progressive national committee of Maine, said to-night: "Lack of funds hampered the progressive working organization and retarded proper publicity. It is evident that the voters of the third district are absolutely opposed to the politics of the democratic party."

Washington, Sept. 8.—Returns from the Maine congressional election were awaited here with extraordinary interest by the leaders of all parties.

The democrats, who had sent Secretary Bacon, Speaker Charles Clark and other notable campaigners into Maine to aid Pattangall, were keenly disappointed when news came that their man probably was defeated. President Wilson waited for the returns until late in the night.

FIRE AT SUMMER RESORT.

Flames Sweep Salisbury Beach and Cause \$200,000 Loss

Salisbury Beach, Mass., Sept. 9.—This evening a fire swept over the beach and destroyed a church, six hotels and 30 cottages were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

The Cushing Hotel and its annex, which contained three hundred rooms, was the principal building burned. The Atlantic House, 200 rooms; Castle Mona, Leighton Hotel, Newark Hotel and Hotel Capet, having a capacity of from 35 to 75 guests each, were the other hotels destroyed. The Essex block, the postoffice building and the Phillips bazaar also were burned.

Louis Blanchard of Amesbury jumped from a third story window of the Cushing Hotel. He was picked up unconscious apparently with internal injuries.

MARINES READY TO LAND.

Warning for Dominican Revolutionists Couched in Emphatic Terms.

Washington, Sept. 9.—James M. Sullivan, the new American minister to Santo Domingo, and Charles M. Hathaway, consul at Puerto Plata, left Washington late today for Puerto Plata to tell the Dominican revolutionists there in emphatic terms that the United States has no sympathy with their effort to overthrow President Bordas's government. Hathaway had been in New York on leave.

Mr. Sullivan will at once take steps to protect the customs houses in the revolutionary section, which like all of those in the island republic are operated under American supervision. Should it be necessary there will be no hesitancy in the landing of marines who, besides guarding the customs houses, would afford protection to the American consulate and all American interests. The arrival of the Des Moines at Puerto Plata was reported to the navy department to-night in a wireless dispatch.

MIGHT BE WORSE.

Conversation turned to the Balkan scrap a few days ago when Congressman Bryan F. Mahan, of Connecticut, was reminded of a little incident that recently happened in one of the metropolitan cities.

A young man was going along the street with a newspaper in his hand, so related the congressman, when he overtook an acquaintance.

"I have just been reading about that Balkan war, Jim," he remarked. "Did you ever try to pronounce those bloomin' names?"

"No, it's too much trouble," answered Jim. "They look as if they were cooked in a pretzel bakery. It's a mighty poor place to have a war."

"That's so," admitted the other, "but it's a whole lot better to have a war there than a baseball league."

HOW WE KNEW.

Hit—You say that money is hard to collect. How do you know that; have you tried and failed?

Miss—No; but a number of persons have tried to collect from me.—Boston Transcript

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GERMAN AIRSHIP IS SUNK AT SEA IN HURRICANE

How to "Cure" Botanical Specimens So as to Keep Form and Color Unimpaired.

(From the Literary Digest.)

Many people like to keep mementoes of pleasant camping-trips or other excursions in field or forest, by lake shore or seashore, in the shape of rare or beautiful plants and flowers. All such enthusiasts, as well as professional botanists, will be interested to learn the best modern methods of so "curing" these specimens as to preserve their beauty of form and color almost unimpaired. We quote the following detailed descriptions from Keesom (Stuttgart):

"The simplest process for plants of field and forest consists in impregnating every part with a naphthalin solution. In a warm room we fill a large preserve jar with a saturated solution of naphthalene, which can be bought at any drugstore. In order to rid it of the undesirable quality of turning violet and red coloring matter into blue, we add to every 200 grams of this two drops of a concentrated solution of salicylic acid in absolute alcohol. Into this solution the dry stems and twigs of the plants are dipped. They may be removed in a few minutes, as soon as crystalline scales, which can be bought at any drugstore, have formed on the surface. They are then hung up to dry in an airy room and will retain their natural colors permanently."

Since this method is not feasible for large specimens, on account of the size of the jar and the quantity of solution demanded, a second process has found favor.

"This depends on the quality possessed by formaldehyde of hardening albuminous substances and changing them into forms insoluble in water. By means of a brush, leaves and blossoms are painted with several coats of a twenty per cent gelatin solution, or one of thirty parts of egg-albumen in seventy parts of water. This coating is thoroughly dried, and then leaves and blossoms are brushed with a ten per cent solution of formaldehyde, which causes the coating of albumen or gelatin gradually to harden. The thicker the coat of gelatin or albumen, the more solid the final coat, which however, remains flexible, so that the plants do not look lifeless, though unfortunately the covering is very apparent."

This process, however, is not fitted for extremely delicate and tender plants, which lose their beauty thereby. It is recommended that such specimens be treated by a third process: "Hygroscopic wadding is cut with scissors into fine flakes. The object is packed in these after they have been used to fill the corolla and other hollow parts, and is kept in place by tiny sticks of very fine florists' wire. At the end of fourteen days the delicate mummy may be cautiously removed by the aid of small pliers."

For large, coarse specimens, however, the method most commonly employed is that of drying by means of fine sand. Where the plants have fleshy parts, such as water, a preliminary treatment of sulphuric acid is advised. The plants are put into a large glass cylinder holding a mixture of eight parts of water to one part of alcohol saturated with sulphuric acid, being so placed that only their stems touch the liquid.

"In the course of a few hours the acid will have caused the fading disappearance of all the colors, and they will reappear in their natural brilliancy when the specimens are dried. At first the green parts will be a trifle yellowish and the brown parts somewhat reddish."

This acid treatment is merely preliminary to the actual process of drying by means of fine sand. For this a simple apparatus is employed consisting of a wooden frame which fits inside a box, the bottom of the frame being made of a coars-meshed sieve. The sand must be very fine and should be well washed in several waters, so as to remove all dirt, then spread on a board and allowed to dry in an airy room for several days. It is then heated in an oven and mixed with paraffin to one of sand, by weight, and stirred thoroughly till the grains of sand are coated. In another metal pan is put a mixture of six parts of the clean dry sand with one part (by weight) of pure potassium chloride, and the mixture is heated till the melting potassium chloride has coated the sand grains. Two parts of the paraffin sand are well mixed with potassium chloride. Then the plants are wiped free of the acid and fastened into the shape they are meant to retain by means of silk thread and tiny sticks. The corolla is filled with the prepared sand and the plants are placed in the frame in the desired position and covered lightly and evenly with the sand. The box is carried carefully out into the sunshine and covered with a glass plate, or in rainy weather, placed near the hearth. The plants will be dry in about fourteen days. The frame is then lifted from the box, the sand flung out through the sieve, and the specimens may be freed of sticks and threads."

One of to-day's classified ads is probably charged with a message for YOU.

ACQUITS JEROME WITH AN APOLOGY

Hearing before Magistrate at Coaticook on Gambling Charge Is Brief.

LAWYER THANKS THE COURT

Does Not Attribute Arrest and Brief Imprisonment to the Thinking People of Canada.

Coaticook, Que., Sept. 8.—William Travers Jerome was acquitted to-night on the charge of having gambled on Thursday last on the station property of the Grand Trunk railway here while waiting for the immigration authorities to pass on the case of Harry K. Thaw. In discharging him the court apologized for the humiliation to which he had been subjected.

The hearing before Magistrate Henry Mulvena of Sherbrooke lasted less than an hour. It began at 7:30 o'clock and at 8:30 the court said "Sir, you are honorably discharged."

An attempt to hold an afternoon session failed because the magistrate felt he had no authority to take precedence over James McKee, the 85-year-old justice of the peace who signed the warrant for Mr. Jerome's arrest. To-night, however, the magistrate said he was convinced of his authority to act and the hearing moved on with despatch.

Joseph Hennessy, a Coaticook lawyer, who said he variously represented Jerome, the people and the criminal who, interrupted the afternoon session, but when he endeavored to renew similar tactics this evening he was ruled out of court.

When acquitted Mr. Jerome thanked the court, spoke flatteringly of his reception in Canada and added that he did not attribute his arrest and brief imprisonment last week to the thinking people of the Dominion. He took a late train from Coaticook to-night in order to be in New York Tuesday and will return to Montreal for the arguments on the latest Thaw habeas corpus writ to be held before the King's bench, Montreal, on Monday, September 15.

CROWD PLAINLY HOSTILE. Townspeople packed the court room like sardines when the hearing was opened to-night. Jerome looked straight at the court and did not once glance at the throng which in looks, grimaces and subdued remarks was plainly hostile.

A. C. Hanson, joint crown prosecutor, opened the case with the reading of the complaint of Milford Aldrich, a mill hand who swore that he had seen the defendant playing at cards for money at the railway station. Statutes were quoted to show that this was an indictable offense, punishable with a year's imprisonment.

Samuel Jacobs of Montreal, who has been retained by New York State in its efforts to return Thaw to Matteawan, contended that the statute applied only to gambling on a public conveyance proper. The court took this question under advisement and called for witnesses.

Michael Knight, white haired, aged 65, leaning on a blackthorn stick, said he had seen the defendant playing a little game of "draw" in the station yard. The defendant had been pointed out to him as Jerome of New York. "Did you see him win any money?" asked the prosecutor.

"I saw a bill changed," answered the witness. "I could not say who won it." Fred Chesley, a younger man than Knight, testified on direct examination that he had seen the defendant playing cards for money.

"Did you see him win any?" asked Jacobs on cross-examination. "I saw him take it," replied the witness stoutly amid laughter.

Levy Moore, heavy set and 45, related the story of the poker game. "Did you see the defendant win money?" asked the joint prosecutor.

"No, sir," said Moore. Jonathan Chesley, nearly 50 years old and snow-white of hair and beard, was the last witness. When asked if he had seen Jerome win money, he said promptly: "Yes, sir."

"How much?" "Can't say," replied the aged witness. Summing up the prosecution pointed out that a Dominion law had been enacted to protect the public from card players on trains, steamships and other public conveyances and that, according to the evidence, William Travers Jerome, late-district attorney of New York had violated this law. Though vague, he continued, the statute undoubtedly applied to railroad yards and stations and he asked for a conviction.

Mr. Jacobs did not even sum up for the defense. "To save the court's time," he said, "we should make no statement."

Magistrate Mulvena leaned back and pondered for not more than 50 seconds.

REGRET FOR THE INDIGNITY. "In rendering judgment," he said, "I shall be very brief. I believe every right-minded man in Canada regrets and feels humiliation at the indignity which has been placed upon you."

"It is excusable neither in law nor in fact. The evidence adduced at this hearing gives no reasons for the charge which was laid against you nor for the indignities which you have suffered."

"I believe, sir, in all the circumstances you will not attribute the apparent offense offered you while in a friendly country in the discharge of your duty as a public officer to the real thinking people of this community. You are, sir, honorably discharged."

Silence greeted the conclusion of the court's remarks. Then Mr. Jerome stood up.

"You may feel assured, your lordship," he said, "that I understand thoroughly the circumstances of this case. Since I have been in Canada I have received and formed courtesy in Sherbrooke, in Montreal and I may say, in Coaticook, by the thinking people."

"I shall always remember my visit to Canada with great pleasure. I do not feel I have been humiliated before the thoughtful people here."

HISSES DROWN CHEERS. There was a subdued outburst of cheers when Jerome sat down, but the cheers

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DRAG RIVER FOR HEAD AND LIMBS

Autopsy Reveals That Torso Was Cut Up While Young Woman Lived.

New York, Sept. 8.—The torso of a young woman, one part of which was picked up last Friday and another yesterday at widely separated places on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson river, was dismembered while the victim still lived, according to the report of the autopsy made to-day.

The absence of the "head" made it impossible to determine whether the murderer or murderers had stunned the victim with a blow or resorted to the use of an anesthetic. The Hudson river for several miles along the New Jersey side is being dragged for the head and limbs of the body.

The authorities are working on clues furnished by the peculiar size of the pillow slip in which both parts of the torso thus far found were wrapped. The dealer who sold the kind of slip, on which the letter "A" was embroidered, was found to-day in New York. He is able to recall the names of the purchasers of the several sets of the pillow slips because of their unusual size.

Both the New Jersey and the New York authorities are of the opinion that the murder had been committed in New York city where the body was dismembered and that the parts were taken to the New Jersey shore in boats.

Take a little "trouble" about finding that furnished room—just enough to investigate the most "likely" of the furnished rooms to let. Ask—ask you can find the place and you've found it.

"So you really think it's a good case?" "Most decidedly, my dear sir. I am prepared to guarantee that you will secure a favorable verdict."

"Ah, well, I'm much obliged to you, but I think I'll go to law this time, for you see the case I've laid before you is my own case."—Birmingham Post

THE CAUTIOUS SCOT. A Scotchman went to a lawyer, laid before him a legal question, and asked him if he could undertake the case.

"Certainly," replied the lawyer. "I will readily undertake the case. We're sure to win."

"So you really think it's a good case?" "Most decidedly, my dear sir. I am prepared to guarantee that you will secure a favorable verdict."